

INTERNAL MEDICINE 2011

Group one

- 1- A cow was admitted to your clinic with a clinical picture of alopecia on the neck and back with wrinkling of the skin, fissure and cracks as well as diarrhea and subcutaneous abscesses

Write you line of diagnosis and mention the etiology and pathogenesis of such a clinical condition

2- Comment briefly on each of the following

- a- Vomition as a manifestation of alimentary tract disease
- b- Esophageal obstruction in cow
- c- Meat test as a diagnostic aid for some digestive troubles in dogs
- d- Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of gastric dilatation with particular orientation to acid base abnormalities in such clinical condition

Group two

- 1- Describe the copper-molybdenum-sulphate relationship and mention the efficacy of copper deficient diet on hepatic storage
- 2- Describe the causes, clinical findings and treatment of pharyngitis in horse
- 3- Write full account on the pathogenesis of gastritis in horse with special reference to the pathophysiological role in parietal and pancreatic cells in the occurrence of the disease

INTERNAL MEDICINE 2012

Group 1

- A- Describe the possible factors that isolate the copper from being biologically available , Mention the line of The diagnosis and differential diagnosis of primary copper deficiency in cattle
- B- Morbidity and mortality of neonate are usually associated with different risk factors , describe this sentence with special emphasis on the importance of these factors

Group 2

- A- A lamb was admitted to your clinic with illthriftiness , weakness , pale mucous membrane and lacrimation , what are you suspected diagnosis , differential diagnosis and line of treatment
- B- What are the evidence of existence of nutritional deficiency
- C- Write short notes on
- a- Gastric decompression is the primary way to relief the gastric distension , describe the role of this method in horse with gastric dilation and the ancillary treatment for such condition
 - b- Clinical finding of choke in horse

Group 3

- A- Write briefly on diagnosis and treatment of stomatitis in cattle
- B- What is the role of vitamin D deficiency in the incidence of osteodystrophia disease

INTERNAL MEDICINE 2013

Group 1

- 1- Mention factors affecting metabolism of calcium and phosphorus
- 2- Motor dysfunction plays an important role in pathogenesis of GIT disease and results in different clinical syndromes, write briefly on the syndrome associated with this dysfunction and their outcomes
- 3- How can you differentiate pathologically between rickets, osteomalacia and osteodystrophia fibrosa

Group 2

- 1- Write on the pathogenesis of copper-molybdenum-sulphate relationship, describe the methods of diagnosis and differential diagnosis of sway back disease
- 2- One month old foal admitted to your clinic showing excessive salivation, teeth grinding, inappetence, diarrhea, poor body condition and diarrhea. Write in diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of such disease condition

Group 3

- 1- A calf was presented to your clinic with a history of a sudden onset of dullness with clinical symptoms of respiratory distress, tachycardia, muscular weakness with stiffness and trembling of limbs as well as lameness and inability to stand, how can you deal with such a case and write your line of treatment
- 2- A cow showed signs of esophageal obstruction after ingestion of a meal of beet pulp, how can you deal with such a case and if untreated what are the complications suspected
- 3- How can you differentiate between pharyngitis, pharyngeal obstruction and pharyngeal paralysis in cattle

INTERNAL MEDICINE 2014

Group 1

- a- A buffalo c was presented to your clinic showing symptoms of stiffness a ,inability to stand with lameness and rotating movement of the hocks as well as dyspnea and labored abdominal respiration , how can you deal an describe the line of treatment
- b- Describe the close relationship of calcium, phosphorus and Vit D deficiency with special attention to the role of pituitary gland in the incidence of osteo-dystrophia disease
- c- Write full account bout the following
 - a- Pathogenesis of copper-molybdenum-sulphate relationship in cattle
 - b- Clinical picture of esophageal obstruction in cow
 - c- Different types of vomiting encountered inn animals

Group 2

- A- A horse presented to your clinic showing fever , complete anorexia mucopurulent nasal discharge ,spontaneous coughing ,extension of the head and neck with regurgitation and enlargement of retropharyngeal lymph nodes ,what do you suspect and what about differential diagnosis and the line of treatment of such disease condition
- B- Abnormalities of the stomach and intestinal mortality represent the most common consequence of gastrointestinal tract disease , explain and discuss the most common complication of disruption of the gastrointestinal tract motility in different animals
- C- Write a brief about the following
 - 1- Pathogenesis and treatment of gastric ulcer in yearling foals
 - 2- Clinical findings and treatment of gastric dilatation in horses

Internal medicine 2015

Group 1

1. A cattle was presented to your clinic with clinical signs of unthriftiness, loss of milk production, anemia, unpigmented coat color with rough staring hair, diarrhea and increased tendency of bone to fracture. What do you suspect? And mention the pathogenesis and line of treatment of such clinical case
2. Disruption of the motor function of GIT represents the most common consequence of GIT diseases in different animals. Explain with special reference to the most common complication of such clinical problem
3. Gastric ulcer in horses are caused by many factors including anatomy of the stomach restricted feed intake, exercise, stress and the use of NSAID. Explain the pathogenesis with special reference to the role of these risk factors in occurrence of such problem and its treatment protocol

Group 2

1. Describe the possible relationship between calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D deficiency with special attention to their role in the incidence of osteodystrophic disease in farm animals
2. You are called for veterinarian consultation of buffalo showed severe ptyalorrhea, anxiety, severe respiratory distress (open the mouth, protruded tongue and continuous coughing) and acute ruminal bloat with regurgitation. What do you suspect? And write about the etiology and the line of treatment of such diseased condition
3. Write concisely about the following
 - a. Differential diagnosis of pharyngitis in horse
 - b. Treatment protocol of vesicular stomatitis in bull
 - c. Clinical findings and treatment of cobalt deficiency in cattle
 - d. The nutritional factors affecting vision accompanied by nervous manifestation in new born calves

Internal medicine 2016

Choose the appropriate answer, using the following template in your answer sheet

Group 1	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.

- A. Which one of the following condition cause primary zinc deficiency in ruminant
- Feeding of late-cut hay
 - Feeding on cruciferous plant
 - Consumption of immature grass
 - Low dietary zinc
- B. In which disease, presence of formiminoglutamic acid in urine is diagnostic
- Sway back disease
 - Zinc responsive disease
 - Milk lameness in cow
 - Cobalt deficiency
- C. A calf is being evaluated because of sudden onset of dullness and severe respiratory distress accompanied by frothy or blood stained nasal discharges, arrhythmia. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis
- Pine
 - Cerebrocortical necrosis
 - Acute manganese deficiency
 - Acute muscular dystrophy
- D. Which one of the following statements regarding pharyngitis of cattle is true
- Bacterial culture will confirm the causative organism
 - Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents are contraindicated
 - There is usually little indication of pain
 - There may be a concurrent muco-purulent nasal discharge
- E. Which one of the following statements regarding pharyngeal phlegmon is true? Pharyngeal phlegmon is
- Caused by candida species
 - Most common in milk-fed calves
 - A disease of low mortality but high morbidity
 - A cellulitis of the oral mucosa and pharynx
- F. Which one of the following statements regarding choke in horses is not correct
- Sedatives are often used in acute equine choke to relieve esophageal spasm
 - Many pain chokes respond favorably to gentle intra-esophageal infusion of water
 - Central nervous system (CNS) diseases should be included among the differential diagnosis when confronted with a case of possible choke
 - Chronic or recurrent choke responds favorably to dietary management
- G. Which one of the following conditions, respiratory distress in horses is more evident
- Trauma caused by balling gun
 - Choke
 - Pharyngeal phlegmon
 - Pharyngeal obstruction

- H. A buffalo was diagnosed to have copper deficiency, which one of the following treatments is recommended
- Copper sulphate at a dose rate of 10gm / week parentally
 - Copper sulphate at a dose rate of 10gm / day parentally
 - Copper sulphate at a dose 10mg / week orally
 - Copper sulphate at a dose 10gm / week orally
- I. Which one of the following is considered a cause of secondary copper deficiency
- Excess molybdenum
 - High diet calcium
 - High diet iron
 - All
- J. A horse was diagnosed to have choke which one of the following treatment is of priority
- Metoclopramide 0.2 mg/kg
 - Dimethicone orally
 - Clarithromycin 10 mg/kg
 - Romifidine .04-0.12 mg/kg intravenously
- K. Which one of the following conditions cause dysphagia in horses
- Hyperkalemic periodic paralysis
 - Esophageal obstruction
 - Guttural pouch affection
 - All

A five years old horse admitted to your clinic with a history of prolonged treatment with excessive doses of phenylbutazone. The horse was showing signs of acute recurrent colic, poor performance, feed refusal, fussy eating, poor body condition and rough hair coat. In your answer sheet please use this template

Suspected diagnosis	Treatment			
	Drug	Dose	Route	Duration

Choose the appropriate answer using the following template in your answer sheet

Group 1	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.

- A. Which one of the following is considered a cause of atony of the gut in farm animals
a. Severe inflammation c. Debility accompanied by muscular weakness
b. Less severe inflammation d. A & B
- B. The increased muscular and propulsive activity of the GIT in horses may be due to
a. Parotitis c. Proctitis
b. Peritonitis d. Gastritis
- C. Abdominal distension is one of the major sequels of abnormal motility which may arise due to
a. Rapid accumulation or inefficient expulsion of gas c. Engorgement with solid or liquid feeds
b. Complete occlusion of the lumen by intestinal accident d. All
- D. A calf admitted to your clinic with a clinical signs of stiff gait, enlargement of limb joints, abnormal curvature of long bone, increased tendency to lie down and delayed eruption of the teeth. The diagnosis of such case is
a. Enzootic ataxia b. Osteomalacia c. Polyarthrititis d. Rickets
- E. A pregnant buffalo admitted to your clinic with a clinical signs of stiff gait, moderate lameness, crackling sound while walking, licking of foreign objects and x-ray showed decreased density of bone shadow. Which one of the following treatment is appreciated
a. Copper b. Magnesium c. Vitamin E d. Phosphorus
- F. A horse admitted to your clinic with a clinical signs of shifting lameness, arched back, creaking baldy while walking, local swelling of the alveolar margins of the mandible, soft symmetrical enlarging of the facial bones and x-ray film showed increased translucency of bones. The diagnosis of such case is
a. Protein energy malnutrition c. Osteomalacia
b. Vitamin D deficiency d. Osteodystrophia fibrosa
- G. The antiseptic drug of choice necessary for local treatment of stomatitis in cow is
a. Boric acid 6% b. Copper sulphate 10% c. Boric acid 20% d. Gentian violet 1%
- H. A cow admitted to your clinic with a clinical signs of fever, anorexia, profuse salivation, abscessiation of the pharyngeal lymph and painful oral lesions which penetrate more deeply to the lamina propria. The diagnosis of such case is
a. Vesicular stomatitis c. Pustular stomatitis
b. Phlegmonous stomatitis d. Ulcerative stomatitis
- I. A cow admitted to your clinic with a clinical signs of anorexia, profuse salivation, smacking with the lips, fetid odour breath and a very shallow discontinuity of the oral mucosa with a dark red base. The diagnosis of such case is
a. Vesicular stomatitis b. Necrotic c. Mycotic stomatitis d. Erosive stomatitis

- J. Paralytic ileus is a state of functional obstruction in horses which is caused by
 a. Acute peritonitis b. Surgical intervention c. Intestinal distension d. All
- K. Which of the following signs is more evident in esophagitis than pharyngitis
 a. Attempted swallowing is not marked c. Dehydration
 b. Swelling of the retropharyngeal lymph node d. Attempted coughing is not marked

Mark true or false, briefly give the reason

- Exercise has been found to be a potential cause of gastric ulceration in equine
- Acute gastric dilatation is a serious condition in horses and can lead to rapid death
- BVL associated enlargement of mediastinal lymph node cause tympany in cow
- Pharyngeal follicular lymphoid hyperplasia in horses is characterized clinically by toxemia and mucopurulent nasal discharge
- Chronic esophageal obstruction in horses has fluid and electrolyte imbalance

Choose the appropriate answer using the following template in your answer sheet

Group 1	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.

- A. The most important mechanism in the production of abdominal pain in cattle is
 a. Stretching and inflammation of the wall of the viscus c. A & B
 b. Edema and failure of local blood d. Contraction of the intestinal wall.
- B. The most common cause of dysphagia in dogs is
 a. Stomatitis c. Absence of some incisor teeth
 b. Facial nerve paralysis d. Painful conditions of pharynx and esophagus
- C. Excessive salivation in buffalo is usually caused by
 a. Poisonous plants c. Painful conditions in buccal cavity
 b. Intestinal distension d. All
- D. Which one of the following diseases causes projectile vomiting in cows
 a. Pharyngitis b. Abomastitis c. Enteritis d. Milk fever
- E. True vomiting in cats may be caused by
 a. Gastritis c. Proximal intestinal obstruction
 b. Gastric dilatation d. All

- F. Regurgitation of the gastric content in horses is usually detected in cases of
- Esophageal obstruction
 - Proximal small intestinal obstruction
 - Gastritis
 - Terminal stage of gastric dilatation
- G. The most common cause of primary stomatitis in calves is
- Trauma
 - Irritant chemicals
 - Thermal causes
 - Terminal stages of gastric dilatation
- H. The most common cause of secondary stomatitis in cows is
- Malocclusion of the teeth
 - Injury of the gum
 - Drinking hot water
 - Infectious viral agent as FMD
- I. Factors affecting vitamin A utilization include
- Liquid paraffin administration
 - Liver diseases
 - Excess mineral in the diet
 - All
- J. Which one of the following pathogenesis occurs in association sway back disease in lambs
- Defective mineralization of the bones
 - Defective development of the toes
 - Imperfect development of the muscles
 - Defective myelination
- K. Prolonged phosphorus deficiency was associated with increased plasma concentrations of
- Calcium
 - 1,25 di-hydroxy vitamin D
 - Parathyroid hormone
 - A & B
- L. Osteodystrophia fibrosa in horses is characterized clinically by
- Shifting lameness
 - Swelling of the mandible
 - Creak in the joint
 - All

A 10 month old foal is being examined because of coughing, mucopurulent nasal discharge, enlargement of retropharyngeal lymph node and dysphagia. Which is the most likely diagnosis? In your answer sheet please use this template

Suspected disease	Temperature	Pulse	Respiration	Mucous membrane	Palpation affected area
Treatment					
Specific treatment					
Palliative treatment					